

SOUTHERN STANDARD.

VOLUME I.

COLUMBUS, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

NUMBER 11.

SOUTHERN STANDARD
IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CHAPMAN & SMITH,
At three dollars per annum, in advance.

Advertisements.—First insertion (ten lines or less) \$1.00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. The number of insertions must be specified on the face of the copy furnished, or it will be published until forbid and charged as above.

All articles of a personal character will be charged double the above rates—cash in advance when admitted. Political circulars or public addresses for the benefit of individuals will be charged as advertisements. On yearly subscriptions, a liberal discount will be made. The privilege of yearly advertisers will be limited to their own immediate business; advertisements sent in by them embracing other matter, will be charged for by the square.

Letters on business connected with the office must be post paid to insure attention.

Editorial.—We shall, from time to time, give such articles from Northern papers as will tend to open the eyes of Southern men. We are determined our readers shall be kept fully posted up in regard to the progress of abolitionism at the North.

Plain Talk.

Politicians at Washington seem to think that the anti-slavery spirit has been effectually prostrated by the passage of the measures of last session. Henry Clay has publicly proclaimed it in the Senate. He never yet palmed off one of his so-called compromises, without boasting that it was a final settlement of the question—as witness, his Missouri Compromise and his various tariff compromises. But the truth is, his "sentiments" would never stay settled long. In 1839, he made a famous speech, which his friends proclaimed was a death blow to abolitionism; but it proved merely a death blow to the political aspirations of the author. The country has never been so deeply agitated on the question of slavery as since that time. So it will be with his present "peace measures," for so long as the fugitive bill remains on the statute book will this nation be roused up.

We would ask the South, what have you gained and what do you expect to gain by continuing this law in force? I have no doubt that as many fugitives were recovered under the old law as under this, and without attracting half the attention. The great majority, we presume nine-tenths, of the fugitives immediately fled to Canada, where they are beyond their reach forever. Again, they are fully as many, if not more, escaping from slavery; and they now receive assistance from multitudes who, but for the passage of this law would have continued indifferent spectators of the operations of the "underground railroad" system. They hate this "peace measure" so heartily that it affords them a special pleasure to assist in evading it. Such is human nature, and there is no use in shutting our eyes to the truth.

In this country, public opinion is emphatically the higher law, in one sense at least, as it is useless to attempt to enforce a law where public sentiment is decidedly opposed to it. Especially is this the case where the people must assist, in order effectually to carry out the law. No observing mind can doubt that public opinion throughout nine-tenths of our free territory is most decidedly opposed to this law; and where this feeling is the strongest, there the greatest number of fugitives will always be found. If the South listen to the deceitful representations of Northern dough-faces on this point, they will be led to their own ruin. There are classes of men that tell the South that the law can be and shall be enforced at the North. No doubt in some locations it can, but they are few and far between. A large portion of the clergy and a numerous host of politicians, are laboring hard to convince the North that it is a high and holy religious and political duty to assist in returning fugitive slaves; but let not the South be deceived by all this. Look at the Union Safety Committee and their clerical abettors of New York city! What is it that actuates them to such excessive zeal on this subject? Why it is simply a calculation of dollars and cents with them. If it was not for the fear of losing Southern trade and Southern votes, they would never open their mouths to sustain the law. With all the zeal of these patriots, I venture the assertion that there is not one of them who, if called upon by a slave hunter, would lift a finger in active personal assistance to recover a fugitive. Why, just picture to yourself the Hon. Lewis Cass promulating the streets of Detroit, with all the awful dignity of a would-be presidential nominee. Suddenly comes in sight a brave—no, a "slave-hunter of Kentucky," in hot pursuit of one of the fair sex, who is fleeing as for life. The panting fugitive hurries past the brave General, startling him from a careful calculation on the vote of New York. His Kentucky friend calls upon him, as a "good citizen, to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of the law"—in other words, to join in the chase. What a glorious sight it would be to see the burly form of the hero of — under full sail after the fair fugitive! Such a spectacle would do much to those "five bleeding wounds." But does any one imagine for one moment that he, or any other of those devoted advocates of the law, will ever be found joining in such a chase? No, not they. They will talk, and talk, and talk, and vote laws laying commands on the people which they will not observe themselves. If the South are satisfied with such kind of friends, they have plenty of them at the North, and they can be bought up dog cheap.

There are difficulties in the way of enforcing a law of this kind, which, unless it is sustained by public opinion, will practically nullify it. Secrecy and dispatch are absolutely necessary; and yet what law can secure them without the aid of public opinion. Even those at the North who are the special advocates of the law, look upon it as requiring a "disagreeable duty," and thus far it has found a very difficult matter to conquer prejudices. The public officers and other citizens will therefore do all they can to avoid being called upon, and, when they cannot do that, they will not generally engage in it with that zeal necessary to insure success. How easy for an officer, who fears the odium of his friends and neighbors more than the ill-will of a distant slaveholder, to quietly notify an abolitionist of the proceedings, or be suddenly seized with illness, which will prevent his performing his duties, or, as in one case, proceed to execute a writ with officious haste, by telling every body he meets what he is after, and the fugitive has notice, and escapes. There are a thousand ways in which this can be done, without being liable to the penalties of the law, and it is done in numerous instances. There is no use in getting angry over this state of affairs, because it will not help the matter. The only way to remedy it is to reform public opinion at the North, which can only be done by sending able lecturers to convince the people of the inestimable blessing of slavery.

The cases of those who are successful in a "Slave Hunt" in the free States are as one in a hundred; and when they do succeed, the money actually expended is generally greater than the value of the slaves recovered. Thousands upon

thousands of dollars have been lost forever by the South in unsuccessful expenditures of this kind, and it will continue to be so until they learn the plain truth. Hundreds leave their homes under the firm belief that they will find the great mass of Northern whigs and democrats ready and willing to assist them, and that all they will have to contend against will be a few crazy abolitionists; but they soon discover their mistake, and return home with empty pockets, cursing those who have deceived them.

In the present state of the public mind, every attempt to enforce this law is immediately heralded through the papers from one end of the country to the other, and all the facts tending to excite sympathy for the fugitive are carefully collected and sent upon the wings of the wind. Thus it is that the excitement is kept up, and the bitterest opposition to the law fostered and extended. Thousands are by this means led to investigate the whole subject of slavery, and their relation to it, and, as a result, anti-slavery sentiment is spreading with great rapidity. It has aroused the abolitionists; they are renewing their organizations all over the country. For years they have not been as active as since the passage of this law. But this is not all—so odious are many of its features, and so pertinaciously does the South insist upon maintaining it precisely as it is, threatening to dissolve the Union if even an attempt is made to amend or repeal it, that hundreds of quiet, peace-loving citizens are seriously beginning to contemplate a peaceable separation of the States, as preferable to this continual strife. The South must not be surprised if they are taken at their word some day. One thing is certain—if the North should seriously contemplate a dissolution of the Union, they will not talk long about it, but it will be done.

The opinion of Daniel Webster, that "the Constitution addresses itself to the States themselves" on this subject, and not to the federal government, is fast becoming the opinion of the mass of the people, and, when this opinion becomes fully ripe for action, will sweep the law from the statute book without a moment's hesitation. If the South has any real regard for their own interests they will hasten to repeal it as speedily as possible. That it will be repealed, with or without their consent, is just as certain as that the odious twenty-first rule was repealed. By a timely retreat, they may save themselves the mortification of eating their own threats of disunion, which they will most certainly be compelled to do, if they persist.

BRYANT.

Editorial.—The following is from the *Ripley Advertiser*, and is introduced by the editor thus: "The article is in all things respectful, though we confess we are too dull to see its points." We have no doubt of the sincerity of this remark. Men who fail to see not only a point, but historical accuracy, in the following, must be dull indeed. Passive submission to contumely and wrong will paralyze any people, and the philosophy of the following is not to submit. It is no virtue to suffer when we can right ourselves by exertions, and in this the editor of the *Advertiser* will not agree, because he declines employing the means necessary to right the South. Legislation and harmony will right us now—in five years hence it will require the sword and the faggot.

From the *Ripley Advertiser*.

MR. EDITOR: For the last twenty years the institution of slavery has been the subject of constant attack on the part of the people of the northern States of our confederacy. Newspapers have been established, and extensively circulated—societies have been formed, numerous meetings have been held—district and State Conventions have sat for days, and all for the sole purpose of denouncing slavery and slave-holders, and of devising means to destroy the institution.

For a time those engaged in this crusade, composed but a fraction of the people of the northern States, unable to control a majority of votes, except in a few localities, holding, however, the balance of power between the two political parties of the country, and ever ready to lend their influence and support to that party, most ready to pledge itself to the promotion of their particular purpose. As a matter of course they were courted by the corrupt politicians of both parties—each vied with the other in the effort to secure their support. The public men of neither party dared to raise a voice against the folly and fanaticism of the abolitionists. To have done so would have inevitably insured defeat. The road to popularity was through denunciation of slavery, slave-holders and the interests of the slave States.

For the last fifteen years this demagogue spirit has exhibited itself in a more imposing and portentous form. Conventions composed of delegates from various States have been held, numerous attended, fulminating resolutions against the rights and property of Southern men, and at war with the Constitution and laws of the country—and, by the way, no charges of treason were hurled at them—no hosannas were sung to the Union.

The Legislatures of every northern State have repeatedly adopted resolutions denouncing slavery, and in strict accordance with the fanatic spirit of the abolitionists.

Congress has been continually flooded with petitions, memorials and legislative resolutions praying the abolition of slavery. This has been continued without cessation up to the adjournment of the recent session of Congress.

During all this time the abolition spirit has been extending, until it pervades the whole community, and no public man at the north has, or dares to raise his voice in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South.

At first this fanatic spirit received but little countenance in Congress; now, however, a majority of that body is found trampling the Constitution under foot in order to gratify its rapacious appetite.

Whilst every effort is made to foster, protect, and increase the acquisition of every species of property by northern men, the Congress has most emphatically condemned and black-balled the most valuable species of property held by Southern men.

Aspirants for high public station, such as Clay, Cass and Webster have vied with each other in expressing a determination to prevent by the action of Congress, slave-holders from emigrating with their property to any of the newly acquired territories, that have, or may hereafter be acquired.

A number of the northern States have by legislative action, practically nullified the laws of Congress and the Constitutional provision, intended to secure the recovery of fugitive slaves. The people of those States have in numerous and very recent cases, exhibited not only a determination but the ability, effectually to resist and set at naught the Constitution and the laws of Congress, in the face of the State and Federal officers.

All these things indicate most clearly that the spirit of abolition has progressed until it has acquired a volume and power that threatens imminent destruction to the most vital interests of the South: that instead of abating, it is now more fierce, fu-

rious and vindictive than it has been at any former period.

Under these circumstances it is proposed to hold a Convention of the people of Mississippi, for the purpose of taking counsel together and devising some method of arresting this storm that rushes so furiously on to our destruction.

Would it not be passing strange, to see a people, capable of appreciating and preserving their liberties, quiescent under such circumstances. And yet there are those amongst us who not only counsel submission and acquiescence in all that has been done to effect our ruin, but oppose the proposition to hold a Convention of Southern men, to consider what measures are necessary to be taken for the security of their rights, and who denounce all who favor the proposition, as traitors and enemies of the government. These men are very willing to trust the rights of the South to the tender mercies of an abolition majority in Congress; but are awfully alarmed at the idea of Southern men meeting to consult and determine for themselves.

The vilest slanders, and the most unmitigated abuse is heaped upon the head of those who propose to take some action in defence of Southern rights. It is admitted that the rights of the South have been trampled under foot, and no one can doubt that there is imminent danger of greater outrages in future. And yet, what do these men propose? Why, simply abject submission, passive acquiescence.

Will submission restore our rights, or secure us against future aggressions? Did any people ever secure their rights, or stay the hand of the tyrant by submission to wrong? Is that the way our fathers acted in the days of the revolution? Will not such a course have the effect inevitably, to invite further outrage and aggression? Have we not acquiesced in these wrongs for many years, and has the tide of aggression decreased in volume or velocity?

No sane man can believe that the progress of abolition in the non-slaveholding States, will be stayed for a moment, by anything else than a manly resistance on the part of the South. Nothing will induce a suspension of assault, but the conviction that the South will not submit.

Are we likely to produce this conviction by tamely submitting to all that has been done? If we submit to the past, will they believe us when we threaten to resist other wrongs? No; we but invite them onward by submission. If we submit, and further outrages are committed, we are responsible for them—we were faithless sentinels, and cried "all's well" when we should have given the alarm. And if, as a consequence, the Union is endangered, we will not be blameless. Who then are the best friends to the Union, those who propose to lie in wait until another attack is made on the Constitution and Union, or those who propose to make a manly and timely resistance.

The so-called Union men, tell us that if slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia or the Fugitive Slave law is repealed, they will be in favor of secession and resistance. Yet they pursue a course calculated to produce those very results. Whether they mean to keep this promise is another question.

All this clamor about the Union is not an appeal to our reason—it is mere rapid declamation. Are freemen to be frightened from a proper defence of their acknowledged rights, by the hobgoblin of disunion, so artfully conjured up? Will they permit the "raw head and bloody bones" of disunion to deter them from the discharge of a most sacred duty to themselves and their posterity?

Mississippians will soon be called upon to answer at the ballot-box.

ALGERNON SIDNEY.

STATE RIGHTS.—The following is extracted from a speech delivered by John Randolph, in reply to Patrick Henry, on the subject of State Rights. It may be found in the first volume of Garland's recent Life of Randolph. It must be recollected that the speech from which this is an extract was delivered as far back as 1800:

"Should the Federal Government, therefore, attempt to exercise powers that do not belong to it—and those that do belong to it are few, specified, well-defined—all others being reserved to the people and to the States—should it step beyond its province, and encroach on rights that have not been delegated, it is the duty of the States to interpose. There is no other power that can interpose. The counterweight, the opposing force of the State, is the only check to over-act known to the system.

"In questions of *meum et tuum*, where rights of property are concerned, and some other cases specified in the Constitution, I grant you that the Federal Judiciary may pronounce on the validity of the law. But in questions involving the right to power, whether this or that power has been delegated or reserved, they cannot and ought not to be the arbiters; that question has been left, as it always was, and always must be left, to be determined among sovereigns in the best way they can. Political wisdom has not yet discovered any infallible mathematical rule, by which to determine the assumption of power between those who know no other law or limitation save that imposed upon them by their own consent, and which they can abrogate at pleasure. Pray let me ask the gentleman—and no one knows better than himself—who ordained this Constitution? Who defined its powers, and said, thus far shalt thou go, but no farther? Was it not the people of the States in their sovereign capacity? Did they commit an act of suicide by so doing?—an act of self-annihilation? No, thank God, they did not; but are still alive, and I trust, are becoming sensible of that importance of those rights reserved to them and prohibited to that government which they ordained for their common defence. Shall the creature of the States be the sole judge of the legality or constitutionality of its own acts, in a question of power between them and the States? Shall they who assert a right, be the sole judges of their authority to claim and exercise it? Does not all power seek to enlarge itself?—grow on that it feeds upon? Has not that been the history of all encroachment, all usurpation? If this Federal Government, in all its departments, then, is to be the sole judge of its own usurpations, neither the people nor the States, in a short time, will have anything to contend for; this creature of their making will become their sovereign, and the only result of the labors of our revolutionary heroes, in which patriotic band this venerable gentleman was most conspicuous, will have been a change of our masters—New England for Old England—for which change I cannot find it in my heart to thank them."

SELF RELIANCE.—The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their early learning to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did. Teach young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with a productive capital which no man can ever wrest from them.

Ohio, New York and New Hampshire.

Ohio.—The House of Representatives of this State, on the 12th instant, passed the following resolutions relative to the fugitive-slave law, by a vote of 40 to 20.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means to obtain an immediate repeal, modification or amendment of the act of Congress, usually styled the fugitive-slave law, approved September 18, 1850.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Ohio be requested to forward each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the above resolution.

This is the legislature which has just elected F. Wade to the United States Senate. Of Judge Wade's views upon the slavery question, the *Ohio State Journal*—the leading whig paper of the State—says:

"Mr. Wade, it is true, is an anti-slavery man. Mr. Wade disapproved of the fugitive-slave law, but who in Ohio did not? Almost the entire whig delegation from Ohio voted against it. Mr. Ewing voted against it. Mr. Corwin, it was announced in Congress, would have voted the same way. Very few of the whig papers in Ohio have hesitated to express their disapprobation of that law."

"Mr. Wade resides in a part of the State where the anti-slavery feeling runs high. But the whole State is anti-slavery, firmly, unmistakably so, especially the whig of the State. A man must be blind not to see that, and foolish to deny it. We have not yet watched Mr. Wade's expressions to discover whether, in some way of prevailing excitement, he has not been himself excited more than we thought the occasion required—more than persons in other portions of the State sympathized with. If we had watched, and had found some such expressions, we should pay little attention to them."

This confession, be it remembered, comes not from an abolition, but a whig organ.

A letter from New Hampshire, to the editor of the *New York Tribune*, boasts of the recent whig success in that State. The writer boastfully says:

"The whigs of New Hampshire have scorned to follow the lead of the champions of the 'Compromise measures,' and not one of that band of affiliating politicians will ever receive aid from them toward gaining possession of the White House at Washington."

"In the late contest, the whigs have not worked half so hard as their opponents have, and in another year the friends of Cass or Houston for the presidency will be completely prostrated in the Granite State. The charm of regular nominations is broken in New Hampshire, and hereafter no man can receive her electoral votes, who does not favor FREEDOM more than SLAVERY, who is not opposed to the fugitive-slave law. I honestly believe Wm. H. Seward, if a candidate for the presidency, would carry this State by 20,000 majority. Mr. Webster has but few friends in the State at this time, while General Scott is very popular, and would receive her electoral votes as against either Cass or Houston."

Of the Senatorial election in New York, the *Herald* thus speaks:

"The telegraphic intelligence of yesterday morning, announcing the election of Ex-Governor Fish as United States Senator, startled the community. Every one supposed that this important question had been disposed of, as far as the legislature was concerned, and that it would come directly before the people at the next election. It seems, however, that the influence of Seward and his party in New York, have broken down opposition, carried everything before them, and elected their candidate as United States Senator. Some persons say that the election is illegal and unconstitutional, and that Governor Fish will be rejected as soon as he seeks admission into the U. S. Senator, during the next session. The moral effect, however, of the election of that gentleman, which is in favor of increasing the influence of Seward and his party of this great State, is not effected by any constitutional scruples. The result is before the world that Wm. H. Seward is the great magician that manages New York, and carries its political principles in his bag or breeches pocket. The ordinary laws of the State, or the usual construction of written constitutions, are more gossamer threads to politicians who believe only in a 'higher law,' which overrules all constitutions and all written forms."

"Various causes and influences have contributed to give this important and extraordinary triumph to Wm. H. Seward, in the politics of New York. The anti-slavery element, practically acting in opposition to the fugitive-slave law, passed during the last session of Congress, is one of the most important elements in the triumph of Wm. H. Seward in this State. Some weeks ago, it was reported that the President and the Cabinet, at Washington, had thrown the whole of their influence in the scale in opposition to the election of Mr. Fish, on the ground of his doubtful position on the recent Compromise measures, and his opposition to the fugitive-slave law especially. More recent statements countenance the belief that the President has given his influence in favor of Mr. Fish, notwithstanding the inference which may be drawn from Mr. Fish's election, and the countenance which it will give to the spread of anti-slavery feeling in the North. The President and his Cabinet may mean well in this, and other matters, but the anti-slavery agitation in this State, this State, and the North generally, overrules all influences, and all arrangements, that proceed from Washington."

The anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern States is slowly but surely making advances in every direction."

YELLOW FEVER ANECDOTE.—Under this head the New Orleans Delta relates the following amusing story:

"Doctor," said the dying man, opening his languid eyes, "how long do you think I can live?"

"My friend," answered the physician, wiping the tears from his spectacles, "I really do not think that you can live more than twenty-four hours!"

"O, doctor!" exclaimed the dying man, "don't say that! But still, if I can't live, I suppose I must bend to the will of Providence!"

The sick man covered his face with the bed-clothes, and the physician not being able to endure the scene, was just about to depart, when his patient called for him—"Doctor, what do you think it will cost for my funeral?"

"My poor friend," answered the humane physician, with tears in his eyes, "it will not cost much—probably not more than \$25."

The dying man started up in his bed, and raising his hands as though he was going to exercise a ghost, exclaimed, in the most pitiful tones, "Oh no Doctor, don't say that! I can't afford to pay \$25 to be buried. It's higher than other people pay and I can't afford it!"

So saying the young gentleman sunk back, and wept like Niobe. Although worth some four or five thousand dollars in solid cash, he could not afford to die, because the funeral would cost him \$25. The meanness of his disposition striking into his system, drove the fever out, and he recovered.

The new Senator from New York.

The telegraph yesterday brought the intelligence of the election of Hamilton Fish to the U. S. Senate, so that New York will now rejoice in two Free-soil Representatives, instead of one, in that body.

The triumph of Mr. Seward over the Administration is now complete, and the Empire State moves at his beck and bidding. He understood well his own strength when he ventured to repulse the overtures of the Administration through the Silver Grays, and refused to make even the shadowy concession of allowing resolutions to be passed through the legislature acquiescing in the recent compromise—resolutions which would not have been worth the paper on which they were written.

The choice between Mr. Fish the Whig, and Mr. Dix, the Democratic nominee, was inappreciable. Both were obnoxious to the same objections—but as the especial friend of Mr. Seward, and opposed on that ground by the Administration Whigs—a forlorn few—the election of the former is a personal triumph to the leader of the host, and a most unmistakable evidence of the sentiment of the State. Doubtless, however, now that the deed has been done, wonderful discoveries will be made by the compromise organs, as to the "nationality" and conservatism of the elect of the Sewardites.

It will be discovered that he is a marvellous proper man—and that he has dupped those good easy souls into electing him, only that he might aid in carrying out the policy of the Administration. New York will be pronounced "sound and reliable"—and this be trumpeted as the death blow to Secessionism. Having so often witnessed feats as remarkable on the part of the "friends of the Compromise" at the North we confidently expect to witness more "ground and lofty tumbling" on this occasion. The tone of Northern feeling is indeed, most wonderfully modified by the passage of the "peace measures,"—and the recent elections prove it most conclusively!

Two of the controlling Northern States, New York and Ohio, now have both of their Senators of the real Free-soil stripe—and Massachusetts bids fair to follow their example in the election of Charles Sumner, whose chance appears much better now than did those of Mr. Fish, a few days ago.

The moral effect of this decided demonstration on the part of New York, must be very great. Surely those Southern men who have most resolutely shut their eyes to the signs of the times heretofore, cannot keep them sealed after this most portentous proceeding of the leading Northern State.—*Southern Press.*

Reunion with the North.

A suggestion has recently been made by the N. Y. Express, an influential secular paper, that an effort should be made in this time of political compromise to re-unite the Northern and Southern divisions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this it is likely the Express speaks the wishes of not a few of the enlightened and liberal among the membership of the northern Methodist Church. So far as all this is an exhibition of amiable feeling we are glad to see it. But a more hopelessly chimerical idea was never set afloat. Reunion, in the present circumstances of the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, is a downright, utter, and sheer impossibility. Putting out of sight the fact that the General Conference of the Northern Church declined the simple overture on the part of the Southern Methodists to open and maintain friendly relations on the basis of an amicable confraternity of feeling, and compelled the latter to resort to legal measures to obtain a fair division of the property contracted for in the deed of separation, the state of opinion—general opinion, prevailing in the eastern, northern and north-western portions of the Methodist Episcopal Church is such, and ever will be such, as to forbid, absolutely and peremptorily, any future coalescence on our part, while the domestic institutions of the slave-holding States remain in their present integrity.

There is too much "higher law conscience" amongst northern Methodists, too much inflamed prejudice, quasi religious, too wide-spread a fanatical virus in the press, the pulpit and the prayer-room, to allow the ghost of a hope to come from the grave of our buried ecclesiastical union to tell of any future resurrection. A united Methodist Church has bequeathed its last legacy to the political union in the shape of a solemn warning to statesmen and politicians, that submissive as the South may be regarded, there is a

"Terminating pillar high,"

beyond which it will not be forced. And in addition to the foregoing considerations, there is another which is not without weight.—The expansion and growth of the original connection had made the ecclesiastical machinery cumbersome in its working. The division of the Church into two jurisdictions was a measure judicious in itself, and desirable for other reasons besides the slavery agitation. Had it been carried out by the North in a friendly spirit, it would have given relief to both sections, and presented to the world one of the noblest spectacles ever shown in the history of Churches. As it is, the resources of each section have been increased. The annual Conferences have moved on in their appropriate calling, just as they did before the division.—Each section has tested its capabilities for independent action and self-sustaining growth. When the hand of time has softened down the asperities occasioned by the disruption, it is likely that the two connections may stand on a friendly footing, shake hands across the border, and maintain the spirit of noble rivalry in public usefulness. But any union closer than this, any return to the original regime, is not possible, even if it were desirable—is not desirable, were it possible.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Editorial.—Here is the opinion of a close watcher of parties, and is therefore worth something:

"But what substantial gain has slavery made? Are the People of the North any more tolerant towards it than formerly, or the People of the South any more devoted to it? Who dreams of introducing it into the Free States? Who does not anticipate its ultimate extinction in the slave States? Where the two sections are in juxtaposition, it is not Freedom but Slavery that suffers from the contact. Slavery makes no inroads into Pennsylvania from Maryland, but is constantly losing ground in Maryland under the pressure of Free Labor influences. This is true of all the border slave-holding States."

New Mexico and Utah, and even California, is yet debatable ground, but the friends of Freedom have the advantage in these countries, so that if Slavery should obtain the ascendancy in them, it will be their own fault. Ordinary vigilance and effort will prevent the abrogation of the anti-slavery clause in the California Constitution, and make effectual the laws of Mexico in the Territories prohibiting slavery. Certainly if we do nothing, if we remain indifferent while the corrupt leaders of the old parties in their scramble for the Presidency basely pledge themselves to the maintenance of

the slave power, the free soil acquired from Mexico may be lost to Slavery, but this can never be if we organize the friends of Freedom, give an imposing embodiment to their principles, and visit retribution upon the political traitors to Liberty, in 1852, as we did in 1848. The three hundred thousand free votes given at the last Presidential canvass (turned the scale, we think, in favor of freedom in the Territories; three or five hundred thousand free votes in 1852 will put them out of danger. The moral influence of such a demonstration would be death to the slave power."

Editorial.—The Submissionists hereabouts declare that all of the Northern States have acquiesced in, and abide in good faith by the late compromise bills.—Mr. Tombs of Ga., a good witness, says:

"The existing political organizations of the North, both Whig and Democratic, are wholly unequal to the present crisis. Their antecedents are continual stumbling-blocks in the path of safety and duty. If either were sound, I should not hesitate to advise you to promote its success.—But both have degenerated into mere factions, adhering together by the common hope of public plunder. Their success would benefit nobody but themselves, and would be infinitely mischievous to the public weal. The Whigs and Democrats of Massachusetts are struggling between Sumner and Winthrop. It is a contest in which the friends of the country have not the slightest interest. The success of the principles of either would be equally fatal to the safety and existence of the Republic. The Whigs and Democrats of New York and Ohio are thoroughly demoralized. Indeed, there is no non-slaveholding State in which the Free Soil Whigs do not control the Whig organization, and none in which the Democratic Free-Soilers do not control it, except in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Our safety and the safety of the country, therefore, lies in refusing all co-operation with either the Whig or Democratic parties of the North, and a thorough union with the sound men of both of these parties in a united National party. If this is impracticable, we ought to stand aloof from both and support none but a sound national candidate."

Shifting the Responsibility.

A HARD-SHELL STORY.

While attending Court recently in the adjoining county of Randolph, a friend, who is as fond of joking as he is of a brandy "tod," and who relates them almost as humorously as "His Honor," gave us the following, vouching for the substantial, sublimar existence of the parties and their present residence "in the county aforesaid":

Brethren Crump and Noel were both members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and both clever honest men who paid their taxes and debts as the same occurred with a regularity at once Christian and commendable. If, when settling day came round, Brother Noel was "short," Brother Crump was sure to be in funds; and on the other hand it almost seemed providential how, if Brother Crump fell behind, Brother Noel always had a surplus. Thus borrowing from and lending to each other, worshipping at the same church, and living only a mile apart, an intimacy gradually ripened between them, so that they did not hesitate to speak in the freest and most familiar manner to each other, even in regard to their respective follies.

Now, it came to pass, that Brother Crump, during the liveliest period of the cotton season, drove into Wetumpka and disposed of his "cramp" of ten bales, at the very fair price of 12½ cents per pound. It was more than he expected, and as the world was easy with him, he determined to invite a portion of the proceeds of the sale of his cotton, in a barrel of western whiskey; paying therefore at the rate of precisely two pounds of middling cotton, for one gallon of "ditto" whiskey.

Of course it was "no rated in the settlement" that old man Crump had bought a whole barrel, and after a few weeks people began to observe that his nose grew redder and his eye more moist. The idea that Brother Crump was "drinking too much" diffused in the neighborhood, until, as one might say, it became epidemic. People talked and talked—more especially "what few" of other denominations of the christians dwelt thereabouts.

Brother Noel was "sore troubled" at the scandal which circulated about his brother and friend, and especially regretted the injury it brought to the "city" at Sharon. So one morning he stepped over to Brother Crump's and found the old man in a half-dose in his little porch.

"Won't you take a dram?" asked Brother Crump as soon as he was aware of the presence of his neighbor.

"Why, yes, I'm not agin a dram when a body wants it."

Brother Crump got his bottle, and the friends took a dram apiece.

"Don't you think, brother Noel," said Crump, "that spirits is a blessin'?"

"Y-es," replied Noel, "spirits is a blessin', but accordin' to my notion, it's a blessin' that some of us abuses."

"Well now, brother Noel, who do you think abuses the blessin'?"

"Well, its hard to say—but people talk—don't you think you drink too much, Brother Crump?"

"Its hard to say—its hard to say, returned Crump. "Sometimes I've thought, 'I've a drinkin' too much then again I'd think may be not.' What is man?"

A weak argument of the dust! What the Lord said, that shall be done! So I left it the Lord to say whether I was goin' too far in sprits.—I put the whole 'responsibility on him'; I prayed to him, if I was drinkin' too much, to take away my appetite for sprits."

Here Brother Noel groaned piously, and asked—

"What then, Brother Crump?"

"And," replied Crump—"I've prayed that prayer three times, and HE HAIN'T DONE IT! So I'm clear of the 'responsibility any way'."

"The Lord's will be done!" ejaculated Noel, and after taking another dram, he went home, thinking all the way, how cleverly Brother Crump had shifted the responsibility.—*Chambers Tribune.*

Highly Important Facts.—Here are facts which concern the South:

</